tively of the break even rates. Moreover, in the case of EWS houses, the departmental charges are levied at the rate of 6.5% against the normal rate of 10% and no administrative charges are imposed. The cost of these houses is further subsidised to the extent of Rs. 2,000/- per flat.

Impropoer utilization of funds for bore-wells

1830. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the funds meant for boring wells in the rural areas have not been properly utilised by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the names of the States that have not utilised the funds provided to them for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to set up a monitoring agency or allow the NGOs set up for the purpose to keep a watch over the States in the matter of proper utilisation of funds meant for bore wells, to augment the water supply in the rural areas for the benefit of poor farmers, as also to ensure pure drinking water to the people living in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA): (a) No such report has been received in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proper utilisation of funds released to the States and Union Territories for drinking water supply in the rural areas is monitored through monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports, utilisation certificates sent by the States and the certificate of actual expenditure from the concerned Accountant General of the State.

गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

1831. **श्री राम जेठमलानी:** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में कुल 5.78 लाख गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाना शेष है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उनकी वास्तविक कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अब तक 86 प्रतिशत गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सरकारी आंकड़े क्या हैं;

(ङ) शेष गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किए जाने के लक्ष्य को कब तक प्राप्त कर लिए जाने की संभावना है;

(च) क्या यह भी सच है कि 86 प्रतिशत गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किए जाने के बावजूद ग्रामीण क्षेत्र द्वारा कुल उत्पादित बिजली का मात्र 28 प्रतिशत ही उपयोग किया जाता है; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सरकारी आंकड़े क्या हैं?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० एस० वेणुगोपालाचारी): (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। 31.3.96 की उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार देश में 80,927 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाना शेष है।

(ग) से (ङ) मार्च, 1996 के अंत तक 86.6% गांवों के विद्युतीकृत होने की सूचना है। शेष बचे हुए गांवों को नौवीं तथा उसके बाद की पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में विद्युतीकृत किया जाएगा, बशर्ते कि निधि एवं अन्य निवेश उपलब्ध हों।

(च) और (छ) कृषि क्षेत्र को अखिल भारतीय बिक्री 1993-94 में कुल ऊर्जा बिक्री का 29.64% थी

Maintenance of Quarters of J-Block, Mandir Marg

1832. SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: SHRIMATI MALTI SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quarters in J-Block, Mandir Marg, New Delhi have been de-

clared dangerous; if so, the reasons for repairing their staircases only;

(b) whether the CPWD has refunded the maintenance grant of its H-Division, while a lot of maintenance works remain to be carried out;

(c) whether the water supply timings of J-Block have been changed suddenly; if so, whether old timings would be restored;

(d) whether despite approval of the construction of boundary wall of J-Block, the work is still in suspense; and

(e) the reasons for calling tenders of white-wash only just before one week of "Diwali"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) No, Sir. Repair of staircases has been taken up in the first phase and the works are in progress. Subject to availability of funds, repair of balconies and other parts of these quarters would be taken up in the second phase.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Timings have been changed to supply water to all the blocks at the same time from the newly constructed overhead tank. Earlier, water supply to different blocks was staggerred.

(d) Construction of the boundary wall has not been sanctioned so far.

(e) Tenders for white-wash are called after the monsoons and works carried out upto the end of the financial year.

Cost-Benefit Study on mode of LPG Supply

1833. SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any cost-benefit study on the comparative advantages of supply of LPG for domestic use through cylinders and through a piped system;

(b) if so, when was this cost-benefit study done;

(c) the organisation which carried out this study;

(d) whether any town or urban areas has been studied in Andhra Pradesh under this cost-benefit survey; and

(e) if so, the details of such a study conducted in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (e) Govt. Oil Companies have examined the feasibility of supply of LPG to the consumers through pipeline in new housing colonies. The international consulting firms have advised to use proper rich LPG (minimum 80% of propane) on overall technological and safety considerations. The initial investment cost of providing LPG per household would be in the range of Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 85,000/- depending on the design and lay-out. This high cost will have to be passed on to the consumers. It also involves transfer of bulk LPG from the LPG tank truck to the bulk storage facility in the residential area.

Considering the safety and economic considerations, it is found that supply of LPG by pipeline is not feasible in Indian conditions.

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र और राजस्थान में रोजगार

1834. **श्री पराग चालिहा:**
श्री शिव चरण सिंह:

क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र और राजस्थान के ग्रामीण एवं आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार देने के लिए कोई विशेष कदम उठाने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?